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*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*

ARMY review completed.

OSD Review Completed

FBI Review completed

DO WSRIT 77-031

3 August 1977

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25X1

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

3 August 1977

Articles:

Sweden Sentences Soviet Skyjacker (Page 1)

25X1

Notes:

U.S. Targets Hit in Turkey (Page 5)

JRA Leader Takahashi Remains in Jail (Page 5)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

CHARTS: Incidence of Significant International Terrorist Acts as Listed in Weekly Situation Reports - 1977

Significant International Terrorist Incidents by Type - 1977

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

II. Europe

III. Middle East

IV. Africa

V. Far East

25X1

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3 August 1977

ARTICLES

Sweden Sentences Soviet Skyjacker

Vasiliy Sosnovskiy, who hijacked an Aeroflot domestic flight to Sweden on 26 May, was sentenced by a Swedish court on 27 July to four years in prison. Sosnovskiy had forced the crew of the plane to fly from Latvia to Stockholm by pretending to have a bomb under his jacket. (See the issue of 1 June.) The government prosecutor had asked for a heavier sentence. He pointed out that the lives of the passengers and crew had been endangered by the hijacking even though Sosnovskiy hadn't really been armed.

Under Swedish law Sosnovskiy can be paroled after serving less than two years of his prison term. During his trial Sosnovskiy had said he would be happier in jail in Sweden than free in the Soviet Union.

Soviet officials are unhappy with Sweden's action vis-a-vis the hijacking. Although there is no extradition treaty between Sweden and the USSR, Moscow had demanded that Sosnovskiy be turned over to Soviet authorities. Sweden refused. The Soviets probably believe that the relatively mild punishment given to Sosnovskiy will tempt others to hijack Aeroflot flights to Sweden. The two Russian youths who hijacked an Aeroflot airliner on 10 July were attempting to reach Stockholm, although they got no farther than Helsinki. (See the issue of 15 July.)

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3 August 1977

NOTESU.S. Targets Hit in Turkey

Turkish terrorists struck at two U.S. targets during the past week, bombing the U.S. consulate in Adana on 29 July, and carrying out a gunfire attack on the U.S. consul general's residence in Izmir on 2 August. The consulate in Adana sustained minor damage when a bomb exploded behind the building. A second undetonated device was discovered on the grounds. The attackers at the consul general's home in Izmir sprayed the residence with automatic weapon fire. Many of the bullets entered the house, including the room occupied by the consul general and his wife. No one was injured. The weapon, which police believe was a 9mm submachine gun, was fired from a vehicle which had halted in the street about fifty yards from the house. The terrorists in both incidents escaped.

These two actions are the fifth and sixth attacks against U.S. targets in Turkey this year. It was the second time the consul general's residence was fired upon. A previous attack occurred on 29 March. (See the 30 March issue, page A-1.) There were five attacks on U.S. targets in Turkey in 1976, three in 1975, and one in 1974. [redacted]

25X1

JRA Leader Takahashi Remains in Jail

Takahashi Taketomo, the Japanese Red Army leader who was deported from Sweden to Japan on 19 July [redacted] remains in prison after the Tokyo District Court rejected his request to be released. The court, on 28 July, stated that Takahashi had no fixed residence and therefore might destroy evidence or flee. Takahashi objected to the court's action claiming that the decision was part of an anti-terrorism campaign launched by the police and mass media.

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Takahashi, under counsel of his lawyers, has been exercising his right to remain silent. The specific charge against him is forgery of a private document, as the forged passport he was utilizing was foreign rather than Japanese. The sentence under this charge cannot exceed five years. JRA members Kitagawa Akira and Shimada Kyoichi, who had been deported from Sweden to Japan in September 1975, were both

25X1

5

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25X1

3 August 1977

convicted of violations of the passport law but were released without serving prison terms. It remains to be seen whether or not Takahashi, if convicted, will actually have to serve a jail sentence.

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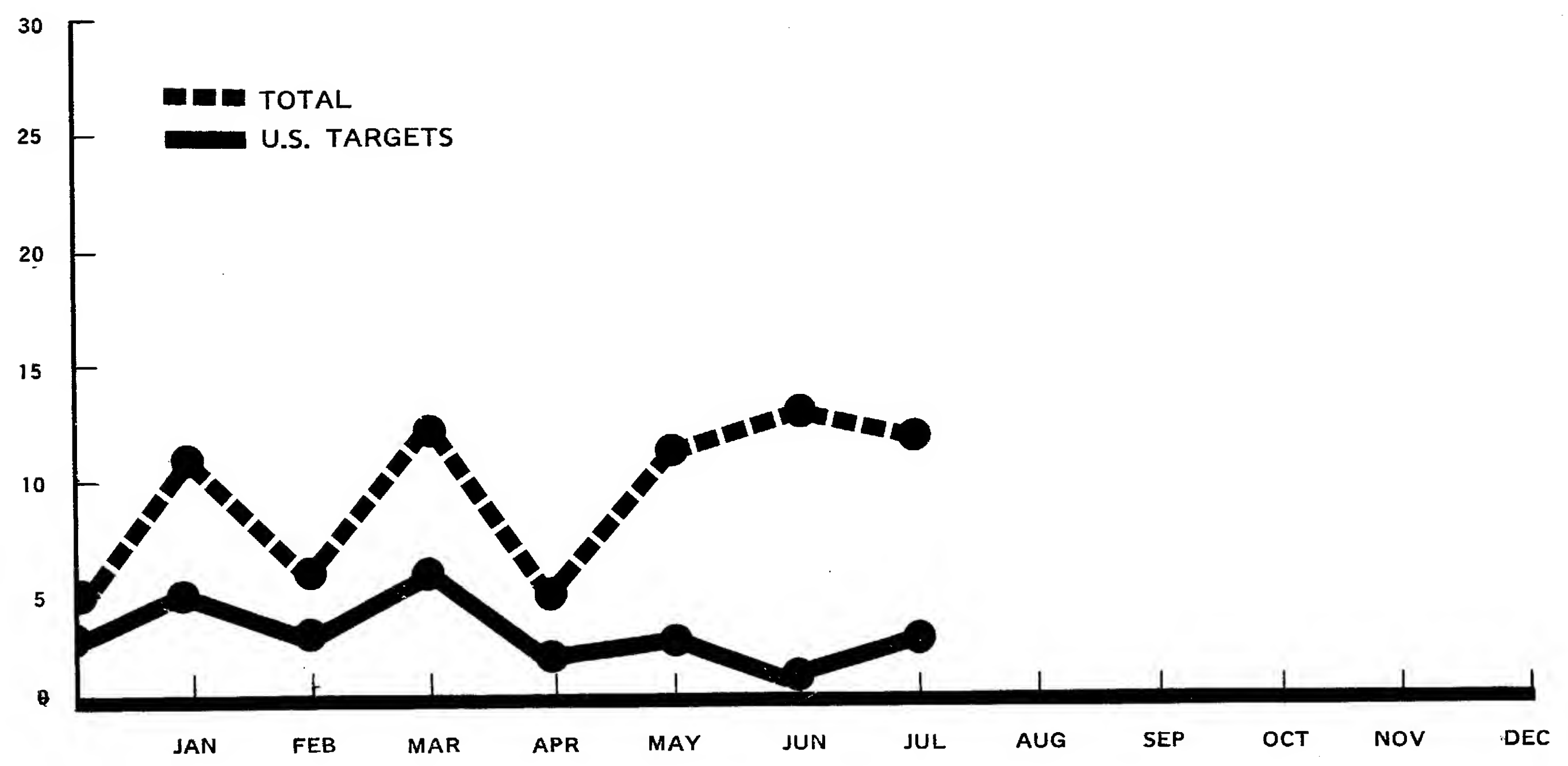
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TAB A—Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts

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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS
AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS — 1977



NOTE: THIS GRAPH DOES NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ALL INCIDENTS RECORDED
IN TAB A DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD, AS INCIDENTS WHICH LATER PROVE NOT TO
HAVE SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL SCOPE ARE OMITTED FROM THE MONTHLY TOTAL.

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A-1

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SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TYPE - 1977

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Assassination	1	1		1		1						
Hijacking			2		2	4	3					
Kidnaping	1	2	2		2							
Barricade & Hostage					1	1						
Armed Attack	2		2		1		2					
Bombing	7	3	6	4	5	7	5					
Attempted Assassination				1			1					
Arson							1					

TOTAL	11	6	12	6	11	13	12					
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3 August 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 29 July 1977

Place: Italy, Milan

Swissair Office Bombed

A seven-pound dynamite bomb exploded on 29 July in the Milan offices of the Swiss airlines, Swissair, causing minor damage. A leftist group calling itself "Combatants for Communism" claimed responsibility, saying the attack was to protest the lengthy detention in Switzerland of an alleged West German anarchist, Petra Krause.

25X1

Date: 29 July 1977

Place: Turkey, Adana

U.S. Consulate Bombed

A bomb exploded in back of the U.S. consulate in Adana on 29 July, causing minor damage but no injuries. A second undetonated bomb was discovered on the consulate grounds. No individual or group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

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Date: 2 August 1977

Place: Turkey, Izmir

U.S. Consul General's Home Hit by Gunfire

The U.S. consul general's residence in Izmir was sprayed with automatic weapon fire during the early morning hours of 2 August. There were no injuries. The persons responsible are not known.

25X1

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A-3

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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3 August 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [redacted]

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[redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: Czechoslovakian Embassy

Place: United States, Washington, D.C.

Date: Unknown

Anti-Castro Cuban exiles may be planning to bomb the Czechoslovakian embassy in Washington, according to an FBI report. The purpose of the attack would be to focus attention on the Czechoslovakian embassy's role in representing Cuban diplomatic interests in the U.S. [redacted]

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Target: Jesuit Priests

Place: El Salvador

Date: Current

The White Warriors Union, a right-wing Salvadoran terrorist group, threatened in June to immediately and systematically execute the approximately 50 Jesuits in El Salvador unless the priests left the country in 30 days. The Jesuits, most of whom are foreigners, are accused by the terrorists of "communist subversion" because of the priests' attempts to organize the peasants against what the church views as exploitation by the landowning class and the government. The 21 July deadline for the Jesuits' departure passed without incident, but the priests are being closely guarded by police and parishioners.

25X1

B-I-2

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25X1

3 August 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 28 July - 3 August 1977 for the following areas:

- II. Europe
- III. Middle East
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

25X1

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Distribution:

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National Security Agency, C54-CDB
U.S. Energy Research Development Administration
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Security
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*Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism Member

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10 August 1976

Secret 100

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10 AUG 1976

25X1

Page Denied

SECRET

25X1

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

10 August 1976

Articles:

25X1

Progress in Niehous Kidnapping Case (Page 3)

CORU Attempt to Negotiate with Mexican Government
Concerning Jailed Cubans (Page 4)

Greece Still Holding German Anarchist Fugitive
(Page 5)

Notes:

West Germany to Submit Convention on Terrorism
in UN (Page 9)

Ethiopian Insurgents Holding Several Hostages
(Page 9)

Iranian Legal Measures Against Terrorism
(Page 10)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

25X1

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25X1

IV. Africa

V. Far East



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Progress in Niehous Kidnapping Case

Venezuelan government officials believe that a series of intensive interrogations of several persons arrested during late July and early August in connection with the five-month old kidnapping case of U.S. businessman William Niehous has revealed the location of the victim. The interrogations also reportedly disclosed the involvement of two opposition members of the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies with the kidnapers.

The major change in the case occurred when the government arrested two persons as they were attempting to collect a part of the ransom demanded by the kidnapers (see the 27 July issue). Questioning of these persons indicated that Jorge Rodriguez, a left-wing leader of the Council of the Central University of Venezuela and Socialist League Secretary General, was also part of the kidnapping ring. However, subsequent interrogation of Rodriguez was so severe that the prisoner died of internal hemorrhaging without yielding the location where Niehous is held captive.

According to press reports, additional questioning of the two prisoners indicated that Deputy Salom Meza Espinoza of the socialist People's Electoral Movement (MEP) and Deputy Fortunato Herrera, former militant leader of the Democratic Republican Union (URD), among others, were involved with the kidnapers. Both deputies were arrested even before their congressional immunity was suspended, as the government feared they would try to leave the country or seek political asylum in one of several foreign embassies in Caracas.

Press reports of 3 August indicated that the government, following leads obtained from the interrogations, began a massive military operation to locate Niehous and to capture the kidnapers during early August. The operations are centered in San Jose de Guaribe, located approximately 250 miles south of Caracas. An unspecified number of local residents were arrested in connection with the kidnapers, but no additional information concerning the case was announced. President Carlos Andres Perez told reporters that he hopes to free Niehous, unharmed, in the near future as a result of this operation.

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CORU Attempt to Negotiate with Mexican Government Concerning Jailed Cubans

The president, the military director and the representative in Mexico of the Cuban exile group Brigade 2506 held meetings on 30 and 31 July to discuss what steps should be taken regarding the arrest of Oreste Ruiz Hernandez and Gaspar Jimenez in Mexico after their unsuccessful attempt to kidnap the Cuban consul in Merida, according to an FBI report. (See the 27 July issue.) They decided to send a personal envoy to present a proposal to the Mexican government through a friend of a high-level security official. The proposal will request that the Mexican government be lenient with the two Cuban exiles, reducing the charges from attempted kidnapping, murder and introduction of firearms and explosives into Mexico to assault and battery and perhaps involuntary manslaughter. If the Mexican government agrees to this plan, then the Cuban exile groups which are members of the Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU) will agree never to conduct any operations within Mexico or to mount any operations from there against the Castro government. (CORU was described in the 20 July issue.)

On 3 August the Brigade 2506 sent a messenger to Mexico to meet with the security official, according to a different FBI source. This messenger was instructed to determine whether the Mexican government will meet with a CORU envoy. If the Mexican government does not agree to meet with the envoy to try to settle the disposition of the two imprisoned Cuban exiles, then CORU will release a message to the wire services advising that an Aero-Mexico airliner will be bombed somewhere in the world within the next 30 days and that Mexican consulates will be attacked. The source did not know if these were only idle threats to intimidate the government or if the CORU intends to carry them out.

On 9 August the press reported that the two Cuban exiles were jailed on 7 August on charges of having plotted to kidnap and murder the Cuban consul in Merida and having slain his companion. It is not known if any Mexican official met with the Brigade 2506 messenger.

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Greece Still Holding German Anarchist Fugitive

Greece has not yet complied with a West German request for the extradition of Rolf Ludwig Pohle, who was arrested in Athens on 21 July (see the 27 July issue). The FRG had been seeking Pohle since he and four other convicted terrorists were released from German prisons and flown to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in March 1975 in exchange for the release of kidnapped German politician Peter Lorenz. Pohle had been convicted of killing a German policeman and is believed to have procured weapons for the Baader-Meinhof gang.

25X1

Greek officials discovered that Pohle had come to Athens from Corfu on 27 May and was using a false Peruvian passport. He also possessed a forged Ecuadorian passport with still a different name. These passports had stamps indicating that Pohle had made three trips to Madrid, one to Paris and one to Frankfurt in late 1975 and early 1976, and visited Brindisi, Italy and Corfu, Greece in May. The U.S. Army commented that if these stamps are legitimate and Pohle actually made these trips, there is a serious weakness in the effort of Western European nations to detect and apprehend identified terrorists. Detailed information on Pohle had been circulated throughout Europe since his flight to asylum in the PDRY in March 1975. His travels also pose some interesting questions concerning finances, as he has no visible means of support.

At first Greek authorities were elated over Pohle's capture, but they soon became concerned over the security problems raised by his incarceration in a Greek jail. They fear the Baader-Meinhof group may undertake some terrorist operation to force his release.

25X1

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10 AUG 1976

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to the FRG in the personal custody of the German officials who had come to Greece to find him. The Minister refused, however, as he saw an opportunity to exploit the arrest as a success for Greek security forces which would diminish the embarrassment over the recent hijacking of an Air France flight leaving Athens. (The ease with which the hijackers boarded the plane was attributed largely to lax airport security measures.)

Security officials have some reason to feel uneasy about holding Pohle. Greek anarchists organized a small demonstration on Pohle's behalf on 30 July, demanding that he not be extradited, and on 26 July a bomb caused extensive damage at the Air Greece travel agency in Paris. The Greek ambassador received a letter in which a group calling itself "International Revolutionary Solidarity" took responsibility for the bombing, which it said was to protest the arrest of Pohle and the FRG's Nazi-like methods in hunting down revolutionaries. The letter threatened more reprisals against Greek interests and personnel in Europe if Pohle is extradited. According to a Turkish newspaper report of 29 July, FRG intelligence has information that the Baader-Meinhof group is planning an operation to free Pohle and intends to strike at two targets, the West German and Turkish embassies in Athens. The newspaper's reliability and access to such information are questionable, and this report may stem from some general warning to foreign embassies.

A well-known Greek leftist lawyer is representing Pohle, at the request of contacts in the FRG, and has filed a request for political asylum in an effort to prolong the extradition proceedings. The incident in Paris, however, may influence the Greek authorities to expedite the formalities and get Pohle off their hands.

We know of no evidence, at this time, that Pohle was connected with the hijacking, but the possibility cannot be ruled out. The German anarchists who were given asylum in the PDY reportedly have been in contact

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16 AUG 1976

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[redacted]

with "Carlos" and the Wadi' Haddad PFLP faction, and there is little doubt that the woman terrorist who participated with Carlos in the Vienna OPEC operation was Gabriele Kroeher-Tiedemann, one of the anarchists released from prison along with Pohle. [redacted] The leader of the hijackers was a west German anarchist, although not one of the "Lorenz five." Pohle arrived in Athens a month before the hijacking took place--about the right amount of time to organize support for a terrorist operation. He came from Corfu, where Kroeher-Tiedemann also was last reported to be, according to an FRG security officer, but she has since disappeared. The female Air France hijacker (now dead) has not been firmly identified, and [redacted] [redacted] she may possibly be Kroeher-Tiedemann. All these factors, however, are circumstantial and cannot be considered as evidence of Pohle's participation in the Air France operation. [redacted]

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NOTESWest Germany to Submit Convention on Terrorism in UN

The Charge of the Federal Republic of Germany in Washington has sought US support for two proposals which the FRG Foreign Minister will submit to the UN General Assembly. One concerns the establishment of an international court for the protection of human rights, and the other is a convention concerning international measures against the taking of hostages. The latter will be designed to guarantee in particular that terrorists who take hostages will either be extradited or be brought to trial in the country in which they are arrested. As a bargaining point, the proposal may call for establishment of an international police force against terrorism. Debate on this point might raise difficult questions about sovereignty, and the FRG probably will be willing to yield on the matter of a police force as a means of getting acceptance of the section on hostages. The FRG Permanent Representative to the UN does not expect that the resolution necessarily will pass in 1976, but he thinks it important to attract the maximum possible support this year with a view to achieving adoption of the convention at some subsequent General Assembly session.

25X1

Ethiopian Insurgents Holding Several Hostages

The British Foreign Office has learned that three young Britons who disappeared in May in Ethiopia's Danakil desert are in the hands of one of the Eritrean liberation movements, according to press reports. Eritrean insurgents are also holding a British veterinarian, Dr. Lindsay Tyler, and his wife and two children. The London Sunday Times of 25 July reported that a British journalist, Jon Swain, also is believed to be held by Eritrean guerrillas. He disappeared in June while on assignment to cover the "peasant army" that Ethiopia was mobilizing to fight the insurgents. The press had not previously reported Swain's disappearance in order to facilitate the efforts of the Times and the Foreign Office to locate him. Swain had won Britain's "journalist of the year" award for his reporting of the Communist take-over in Cambodia. There are no reports that the guerrillas have made any demands regarding the release of the hostages. As the chief aim in past Eritrean kidnappings seemed to be

9

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publicity, the recent press reports concerning the current hostages may give some satisfaction to their captors and possibly facilitate their release. In the past, however, lack of coordination among the guerrilla factions and poor communications have made negotiating a slow process.

In southern Ethiopia, near the Kenyan border, a gang of desert bandits stormed a tourist hotel on 5 August, killing a French woman and several Ethiopians and kidnapping Frenchman Alain Galaup. It is not known whether Galaup is still alive. The bandits are believed to be members of the Somali Liberation Front, which carries out frequent looting raids in that area.

25X1

Iranian Legal Measures Against Terrorism

The Iranian press has recently given considerable coverage to laws intended to counter terrorism. Under statutes which have recently been publicized, although they have existed for some time, members of terrorist organizations "who have not been guilty of any crime" can receive complete amnesty after providing authorities with information about their former associates and activities. While the press has claimed that at least six terrorists have come forward during July and been pardoned, it is believed that the amnesty program is strictly a propaganda effort and that it is unlikely any terrorist will turn himself in.

A new law which became effective last month requires landlords and proprietors of hotels, inns, and other transient facilities to register tenants and guests with the local police. If tenants and guests are not properly registered the landlord or proprietor can be fined or imprisoned for up to three years. If tenants engage in terrorist activities, a landlord who failed to register them can be tried as an accessory to their crime.

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 4 August 1976 Summer Linguistics Institute
Place: Colombia, Bogota and Bank of America Bombed
A bomb exploded at the Summer Linguistics Institute in Bogota on 4 August, injuring five U.S. citizens who had just arrived from Peru. Several other bombs were detonated in Bogota, one at the Bank of America.

25X1

Date: 4 August 1976 Nicaraguan and Spanish
Place: El Salvador, Embassies Attacked
San Salvador Unidentified gunmen attacked the embassies of Nicaragua and Spain, killing one policeman and wounding another. The gunmen fled by car after other police opened fire. The motive for the attack is not known.

25X1

Date: 5 August 1976 Turkish Pavilion Bombed
Place: Syria, Damascus A bomb exploded at the Turkish pavilion at the Damascus International Fair, causing property damage. No one has claimed responsibility. The U.S. embassy commented that the perpetrators probably did not intend to do a great deal of damage but rather to demonstrate the security forces' inability to do their job and to attract the attention of foreign embassies, many of which had pavilions at the fair.

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

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** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

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* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

B-I-1

SECRET

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 4-10 August 1976 for the following areas:

IV. Africa

V. Far East

B-IV-1

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25X1

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

25X1

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Next 2 Page(s) In Document Denied

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25X1

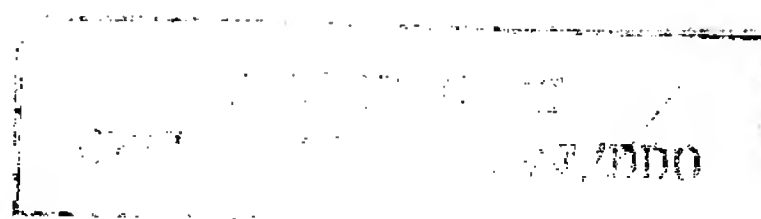
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Page Denied

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25X1

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

17 August 1977

Articles:

U.S. Businessman Kidnaped in Mexico (Page 1)

25X1

Air France Plane Hijacked (Page 3)

Notes:

Kidnapers Contact Kraiselburd Family (Page 5)

Explosion at the Office of Former Baader-Meinhof
Lawyer (Page 5)

Philippines Indicts 1971 Hijackers (Page 5)

Background Article:

25X1

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

II. Europe

25X1

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25X1

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IV. Africa

V. Far East



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25X1

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25X1

17 August 1977

ARTICLES

U.S. Businessman Kidnaped in Mexico

William Andrew Weinkamer, a U.S. citizen who has been the general manager of Clevite de Mexico, S.A., for eight months, was kidnaped in Mexico City during the evening of 9 August while returning home from his office. A witness to the incident told police that four men dragged Weinkamer from his vehicle. The following day Weinkamer's abductors called his company and demanded a U.S. \$100,000 ransom. They asked that the money be in \$100 bills.

Victor N. Agather, President of Intercon, S.A., which along with Gould, Incorporated, of Chicago, controls Clevite de Mexico, has advised the U.S. embassy that he is negotiating with the kidnapers for Weinkamer's freedom. Agather, who is a U.S. citizen, says that his company is prepared to fully meet the ransom demands.

Mexico City newspapers have given wide coverage to the kidnaping. The negotiators have expressed concern to the embassy that this publicity may have an adverse effect on their efforts to gain Weinkamer's release. It is not known whether the kidnapers are members of an organized terrorist group.

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17 August 1977

Air France Plane Hijacked

An Air France jumbo jet, bound from Paris to Cairo, was hijacked by a lone Egyptian youth following a stopover in Nice on 12 August. After being denied permission to land in Benghazi, Libya, and Athens, Greece, the plane, with only minutes of fuel remaining, was allowed to land in Brindisi, Italy. During negotiations with Italian authorities to refuel the plane, the hijacker released about 20 of the aircraft's 242 passengers. During the refueling process the hijacker was pushed outside the plane and the door slammed behind him. He was then taken into custody by Italian police.

The hijacker, 19-year-old Tarek Sajed Khater, an Egyptian student, had threatened to blow up the airplane with explosives which he claimed were contained in a box he was carrying. However, the contents of the box were later found to be harmless. According to one press report, he also carried an axe. Khater's motive for seizing the plane is unclear. He said his father had been killed during the recent fighting between Egypt and Libya and the hijacking was a conciliatory gesture to bring the two countries together. How Khater intended to bring peace through the hijacking was not specified. He was charged on 13 August with air piracy and remains in Italian custody.

It was not immediately known where Khater boarded the Air France flight. Airport authorities in Paris and Nice reported that all boarding passengers in both locations had undergone normal security checks. Security at the two major Paris airports is considered very good. Conditions at the airport in Nice are unknown.

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17 August 1977

NOTES

Kidnapers Contact Kraiselburd Family

The kidnapers who abducted two-year-old David Kraiselburd in Argentina last September have renewed contact with the boy's father. David, a U.S. citizen, was kidnaped outside the family's home near Buenos Aires on 1 September 1976. (See the 11 May issue.) In a letter which David's father, Raul Kraiselburd, received on 29 July, the kidnapers said they had earlier broken off communications because of Kraiselburd's cooperation with police. The letter instructed him to place a coded advertisement in his newspaper if he was willing to renew negotiations without police participation. Accompanying the letter was a sock that David was wearing when he was abducted. Kraiselburd placed the advertisement as requested and is awaiting a reply from the kidnapers.

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Explosion at the Office of Former Baader-Meinhof Lawyer

A bomb exploded at about 3:00 a.m. on 15 August in a hallway of a building containing the offices of Klaus Croissant in Stuttgart, West Germany. Croissant, the Baader-Meinhof defense lawyer, fled to France in July of this year. (See the issue of 20 July.) The pipe bomb, which had been fitted with a timing device, caused considerable damage to the entrance and interior of the offices. Arndt Mueller, Croissant's law partner, and an employee, Volker Speitel, were in a rear area of the office at the time but sustained no injuries. Speitel is the husband of Angelika Speitel who is being sought by the West German authorities in connection with the killing of German banker Jurgen Ponto on 30 July.

25X1

Philippines Indicts 1971 Hijackers

Two Filipinos, who recently returned from exile in mainland China, have been charged before a military court in Pasay City, Philippines, for their part in a 1971 hijacking. Fructouso Chua Jr., and Glenn Rosauo, both of whom are in military custody, were members of a six-man group that seized a Philippine Airlines BAC-111 during a domestic flight on 30 March 1971. After the plane was taken over it landed in Hong Kong for refueling and twenty of its passen-

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17 August 1977

gers were allowed to stay in the British colony. The aircraft then flew to Canton where the hijackers surrendered to Chinese authorities and were given political asylum. The crew and the remaining 24 passengers--including four Americans--returned to Manila with the aircraft. Chua and Rosauero along with Daniel Lotibana, Edgardo Mausisa, Domingo Baskinas and Edgardo Tigulo--the four hijackers who are still in China--were members of Kabataang Makabayan, a Philippine leftist student organization.

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TAB A--Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts

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17 August 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 9 August 1977
Place: Mexico, Mexico City

U.S. Citizen Kidnaped
William Andrew Weinkamer, an American businessman in Mexico, was kidnaped in Mexico City on 9 August. The kidnapers dragged Weinkamer from his vehicle while he was on the way home from his office. The following day Weinkamer's abductors called his company and demanded a U.S. \$100,000 ransom for his release. It is not known whether the kidnapers are members of an organized terrorist group.

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Date: 12 August 1977
Place: France, Nice

Air France Plane Hijacked
An Air France plane en route from Paris to Cairo was hijacked by a lone Egyptian youth after a stopover in Nice on 12 August. The aircraft eventually landed in Brindisi, Italy, after being turned away from Benghazi and Athens. The hijacker, who had claimed to be carrying explosives, was seized by Italian authorities when he was pushed out of the aircraft and the door shut behind him. He said he seized the plane in an effort to bring Egypt and Libya together after the recent fighting between the two countries.

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A-1

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17 August 1977

Date: 13 August 1977

Place: United States,
Florida, Miami

Venezuelan Military Plane Bombed
A bomb exploded near a Venezuelan Air Force plane at Miami International Airport on 13 August. No injuries or damage were reported. A caller to the UPI office in Miami, claiming responsibility for the bombing in the name of the Luis Boitel Group, said the attack was in retaliation for the Venezuelan government's detention of CORU leader Orlando Bosch. (The Boitel Group also claimed responsibility for the 25 May bombing of the Mackey International Airlines office in Fort Lauderdale.)



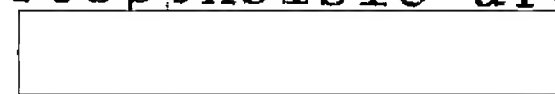
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Date: 15 August 1977

Place: United States,
San Francisco

Arson Incident at Yugoslav Consulate

A fire was set in front of the Yugoslav consulate in San Francisco during the early morning hours of 15 August. The front of the building was damaged in the blaze. The persons responsible are not known.



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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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17 August 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [redacted]

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[redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

25X1

** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

<u>Target:</u>	President Somoza of Nicaragua	The Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) is planning an attempt on the life of President Somoza of Nicaragua, according to an FBI report. President Somoza is presently hospitalized in Miami for treatment following a heart attack. The FSLN commando group which will carry out the attack has reportedly already entered the U.S. The timing of the projected assassination attempt is unknown. [redacted]
<u>Place:</u>	United States, Miami	
<u>Date:</u>	Current	

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17 August 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 11-17 August 1977 for the following areas:

II. Europe

IV. Africa

B-II-1

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17 August 1977

V. Far East

Target: Unknown, possibly See Section B-III.
 in the Middle East

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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U.S. Customs Service, Office of Enforcement Support

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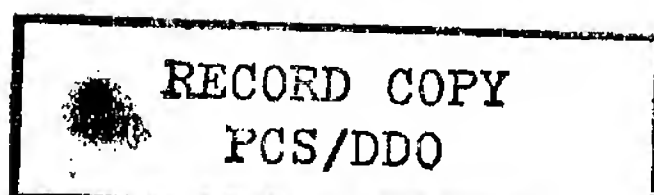
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Weekly Situation Report
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International Terrorism

FBI Review completed.

State Dept. review completed

OSD Review completed

ARMY review completed.

USAF review completed

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24 August 1977

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

24 August 1977

Articles:

Bus Hijacked in Mexico to Free U.S. Consul's
Kidnaper (Page 1)

Notes:

Copenhagen Deports Mexican (Page 3)

CORU Sinks Cuban Ship in Peru (Page 3)

Abductors of U.S. Businessman Captured (Page 3)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

25X1

II. Europe

IV. Africa

V. Far East

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24 August 1977

ARTICLE

Bus Hijacked in Mexico to Free U.S. Consul's Kidnaper

Two members of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FRAP) hijacked a Mexican interstate bus en route from Mexico City to Manzanillo on 21 August. They demanded the release of Ramon Campana Lopez, a FRAP member imprisoned on charges of involvement in the 1973 kidnaping of U.S. Consul General Terrence Leonhardy and the 1974 abduction of the president of Mexico's father-in-law. After traveling several hours, police blocked the bus' path with a pipe across the road. During the ensuing confrontation with police, one of the terrorists exploded a grenade, killing himself and five passengers. Four other passengers were killed by gunfire and five people were injured, including the second hijacker.

The eight-and-one-half hour hijacking began shortly after the bus, carrying 40 Mexican passengers, left Mexico City in the afternoon of 21 August. The hijackers released one passenger at a toll booth about 15 miles outside Mexico City with a note informing the authorities of their demands. The bus continued north with patrol cars following at a distance. The pipe which police put across the highway stopped the bus at Guayabitos de Pedroza, about 300 miles northwest of Mexico City, where the gun battle occurred.

As a result of the hijacking, Mexican police have instituted a search for FRAP members in central Mexico, where several guerrilla hideouts have been discovered.

Terrence Leonhardy, then U.S. consul general in Guadalajara, was kidnaped on 4 May 1973. He was released four days later after the Mexican government acceded to the kidnapers' demands for the release of 30 imprisoned Mexicans and a ransom of U.S. \$80,000.

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24 August 1977

NOTESCopenhagen Deports Mexican

Jaime Okusono Martinez, a Mexican citizen whose brother Tomas was arrested last April for plotting to kidnap former Swedish Minister of Immigration Anna-Grete Leijon, was deported to Mexico on 19 August by Danish authorities. (See the issues of 6, 20 and 27 April for details of the Swedish incident.) Although they were unable to come up with clear-cut evidence, Danish police were convinced that Jaime was involved in the kidnap plot and had kept him under detention. While there were demands for a public hearing, Martinez was deported under provisions of Danish law that permit the expulsion of "undesirable" foreigners without holding formal public judicial proceedings. [REDACTED]

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CORU Sinks Cuban Ship in Peru

Anti-Castro Cuban exiles sank a Cuban fishing boat in the Peruvian port of El Callao on 23 July, according to a 4 August article in Replica, a San Juan, Puerto Rico, newspaper. Frogmen belonging to CORU's "International Commandos of Zone 6" allegedly activated two magnetic mines attached to the 3,000 ton fishing vessel Rio Jababo while it was tied to a pier waiting to be unloaded. CORU waited twelve days before publicizing the incident, Replica said, in order to allow CORU members involved in the operation to safely return to their home base. [REDACTED]

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Abductors of U.S. Businessman Captured

Three Mexican citizens involved in the kidnaping of American businessman William Andrew Weinkamer have been arrested. The men, two youths and a relative of a high ranking politician in Ecatepec, are being held in Mexico City for interrogation. According to Mexican authorities, the three were involved in the planning of another kidnaping at the time of their capture. The U.S. \$100,000 ransom, which was paid for the safe release of Weinkamer, has been recovered by the Mexican police. [REDACTED]

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TAB A—Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts

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24 August 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 23 July 1977

Place: Peru, Lima

Cuban Fishing Boat Attacked
A Cuban fishing boat, docked at a port near Lima, Peru, was bombed on 23 July. The fully loaded vessel was a total loss. The International Commandos of Zone 6 of CORU claimed in a Puerto Rican newspaper to have carried out the attack with two magnetic explosive mines. (See Note.)

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Date: 21 August 1977

Place: France, Paris

Bomb Explosion at Italian Consulate
A bomb exploded outside the Italian consulate in Paris on 21 August, breaking most of the building's windows. There were no injuries. Police found two pamphlets at the scene titled "Solidarity with Kappler," a reference to the German S.S. colonel who recently escaped from imprisonment in Rome while serving a life sentence for war crimes.

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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24 August 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity.

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the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: President Somoza
of Nicaragua

Place: United States,
Miami

Date: Current

The Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) is planning an attempt on the life of President Somoza of Nicaragua, according to an FBI report. President Somoza is presently hospitalized in Miami for treatment following a heart attack. The FSLN commando group which will carry out the attack has reportedly already entered the U.S. The timing of the projected assassination attempt is unknown.

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24 August 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 18-24 August 1977 for the following areas:

II. Europe

IV. Africa

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24 August 1977

V. Far East

Target: Unknown, possibly See Section B-III.
 in the Middle East

B-V-1

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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Weekly Situation Report
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31 August 1977

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

31 August 1977

Articles:

Petra Krause Whiling Away Time in Naples (Page 1)

25X1

Notes:

MEA Hijacker Given Freedom (Page 3)

Conference Favors International Court for Terrorists
(Page 3)

Going Out With a Bang (Page 3)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

25X1

V. Far East

25X1

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31 August 1977

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ARTICLES

Petra Krause Whiling Away Time in Naples

Twenty-nine months of imprisonment without trial in Switzerland and Italy ended for international terrorist Petra Krause on 24 August when she was ordered released by a court in Naples. The court also ruled that Krause, a German who became an Italian citizen through marriage, must remain in Naples until the middle of September, when she is to be returned to Switzerland for trial. The 38-year-old terrorist will face charges for participating in attacks on the Spanish embassy in Bern and on the Zurich branch of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Corporation during June 1974.

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For more than two years, Krause and her lawyers contend, she was held in isolation in a penal institution near Zurich, with serious effects on her health and personality. Her case attracted widespread sympathy in Italy and a campaign on her behalf, in which members of Parliament representing various parties spoke out in her favor, began earlier this year. To obtain her extradition, the Italian government issued a warrant charging her with complicity in arson through taking part in a bombing of the International Telephone and Telegraph facilities in Milan almost three years ago.

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Swiss authorities sent Krause to Italy on 15 August with the stipulation that she be returned to Zurich when her trial comes up. She was immediately placed in a penitentiary at Pozzuoli near Naples. As soon as her hopes for a quick release began to fade, she resorted to a technique favored by her former associates in the Baader-Meinhof gang--she went on a hunger strike. Within a few days she was free.

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31 August 1977

NOTES

MEA Hijacker Given Freedom

Nasir Muhammad Ali Abu Khalid, the wheelchair-bound Lebanese national who hijacked Middle East Airlines flight 322 to Kuwait on 5 June, has been released by Kuwaiti officials on humanitarian grounds. (See the issue of 8 June.) Kuwaiti authorities said that their investigation indicated that Abu Khalid's motive for the hijacking was to obtain money for the treatment of injuries he suffered during the Lebanese civil war. Abu Khalid had demanded \$1.5 million from the Saudi and Kuwaiti governments during the hijacking.

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Conference Favors International Court for Terrorists

The World Law Conference on 26 August appealed for the establishment of an international criminal court to try hijackers and other terrorists. The conference was attended by more than 4,000 jurists and other legal experts from around the world. They approved 46 resolutions at the close of the five-day session, which was held in Manila.

Noting the increase in terrorism, the conference urged the United Nations to open discussions on the setting up of an international criminal court. Such a court, according to the resolution, not only would help deter acts of international terrorism but also would lessen diplomatic tensions caused by disputes over the extradition of criminals by serving as a "neutral forum for the trial of such crimes."

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Going Out With a Bang

A violent explosion which occurred in Buenos Aires on 25 August was caused by disillusioned Montoneros blowing up their weapons and supplies, according to the Argentine police. Leaflets found at the scene of the early morning blast stated that because the Montonero leadership had fled the country some of the remaining members had decided to abandon the struggle and destroy their armaments. The police were not able to apprehend those responsible for the explosion.

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31 August 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 28 August 1977

Place: Hamburg, West

IBM Building in FRG Firebombed
Molotov cocktails were thrown into an IBM office building in Hamburg, West Germany, early on Sunday morning, 28 August. Fire damage was slight and no one was injured. The persons responsible for the incident are not known.

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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31 August 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [redacted]

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[redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

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** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: President Somoza
of Nicaragua

Place: United States,
Miami

Date: Current

The Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) is planning an attempt on the life of President Somoza of Nicaragua, according to an FBI report. President Somoza is presently hospitalized in Miami for treatment following a heart attack. The FSLN commando group which will carry out the attack has reportedly already entered the U.S. The timing of the projected assassination attempt is unknown. [redacted]

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31 August 1977

V. Far East

Target: Unknown, possibly
in the Middle East.

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TAB C--Potential Terrorist
Targets

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